

FOLIO

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA STAFF BULLETIN

EDMONTON 7, ALBERTA

NOVEMBER 27, 1969

Report to Convocation

A. G. MC CALLA, *Acting Vice-President (Academic)*, gave the Report to Convocation at the annual Fall Convocation, Saturday.

Just ten years ago at Convocation, Dr. Walter Johns announced the formation of a planning committee charged with making recommendations for a long range plan for The University of Alberta. It seemed clear to the committee members that, in order to carry on orderly planning, it was necessary to know how many students were to be accommodated. It soon became evident that planning for the future,

while a very important business, was also very frustrating. Every forecast told us that we must prepare for very large increases in the number of students who would be seeking a university education. Every forecast since we started planning has proven to be too low.

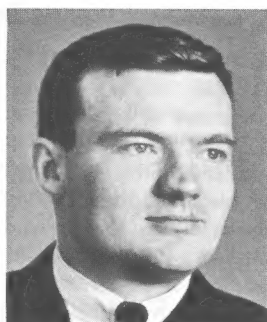
Registration of full-time students for the 1959-60 session was 5,337, just over 30 per cent of the comparable registration this year. When we started detailed planning we had no idea that we would have to provide for more than three times that

many students this year. It was first estimated that full-time registrations might reach 16,000 in 1975. In fact, however, full-time registration this year is 17,500. This is an increase of more than 12,000 in ten years, and of more than 8,000 in the past five years. This five-year increase is larger than the total full-time enrolment at more than three-quarters of the universities in Canada, and equals this year's full-time registration at The University of Calgary. In each of the two last years, the increase has been over 2,000 students. On the basis of space required for each additional student and a reasonable student-staff ratio, we should have added a total of nearly two million net square feet of buildings and increased the full-time staff by about 600 during this past five years. We have been unable to meet either of these figures fully. We have added only 1,100,000 square feet of net usable teaching space during these five years, but have done proportionately much better in securing additional staff. The planning that started ten years ago has enabled us to maintain high standards and to forecast, reasonably accurately, the requirements for further inevitable expansion.

A critical stage in our planning was reached about five years ago when the provincial government directed the University to prepare an academic plan providing for 18,000 students. It took about 18 months to prepare this Academic Plan Number 8, and literally hundreds of the academic staff were involved in the planning. We are still trying to operate under this plan even though we know that some aspects of it are badly out of date. The plan, as finally accepted by General Faculty Council, provided for 18,900 students and it was estimated that we would reach this number by 1972. We now predict that it will be exceeded next year. It was recognized that The University of Alberta would be unable to accommodate all applicants in some of the largest faculties because the plan did not provide for all of the students who would seek admission here. It was therefore urged that immediate consideration be given to



Dr. Bessai



Dr. Berg

FRANK BESSAI, Associate Professor of English, died Monday evening, November 17, in the Cross Cancer Institute.

Professor Bessai was born in Southey, Saskatchewan in 1928, and taught for five years in public schools in that province. He attended the University of Saskatchewan, receiving his BA with high honors in English and German in 1954 and his MA in English the following year. He obtained his PhD from the University of Toronto in 1960.

The same year, he joined the Department of English here as Assistant Professor.

His field encompassed the Anglo-Saxon and

Chaucerian periods. He had been granted sabbatical leave effective July 1 this year.

Funeral services were held Thursday, November 20, in St. George's Anglican Church.

Professor Bessai is survived by his wife, Mrs. Diane E. Bessai, Assistant Professor of English, and four small sons.

THOMAS E. BERG, Research Officer in Pleistocene geology in the Geological Division of the Research Council of Alberta, was killed Wednesday, November 19, when the helicopter in which he was a passenger lost an engine and crashed into a mountainside in Taylor Valley near McMurdo Sound in Antarctica. Six of the eight people aboard managed to escape from the plane; one other man, a scientific photographer from New Zealand, perished with Dr. Berg.

Dr. Berg was born in LaCrosse, Wisconsin, in 1933 and obtained his PhD from the University of Wisconsin in 1965. In September of that year he joined the staff of the Research Council of Alberta. He was in the Antarctic as a member of an American Antarctic survey expedition sponsored by the United States National Scientific Foundation.

He is survived by his wife, Barbara.

At Convocation:
 JOHN WARD-PERKINS,
 archaeologist and
 Director of the British
 School in Rome;
 WALTER H. JOHNS;
 MARY BOWLEN
 MOONEY, former first
 lady of the province
 and a supporter of the
 theatre in Canada;
 and A. G. MC CALLA
 (who delivered the
 Report to
 Convocation). Dr.
 Ward-Perkins and
 Dr. Mooney received
 honorary degrees.
 Dr. Johns was given
 the Alumni
 Association's Golden
 Jubilee Award.



the planning of additional university facilities for the northern part of the province.

In the early planning it was also recognized that some faculties would reach their proposed maxima much sooner than would others. The plan called for The University of Alberta to provide for the province-wide needs in such faculties as Agriculture, Pharmacy, and Household Economics while acknowledging that the facilities available to the Faculties of Arts, Science, Education, and Engineering would have to be restricted. Even though some upward adjustments were made in the original quotas for these four restricted faculties, the registration in Education is already more than was recommended.

The basic philosophy underlying our planning during the past three years has been that we would not impose quotas or refuse admission until alternative university accommodation was available in this part of the province. It became increasingly apparent that the size of the University could not be held to the maximum provided for in Academic Plan Number 8. This was also recognized outside the University and the prospective maximum enrolment was raised to 21,000. The academic plan was not revised, however, since it was not at all certain that 21,000 could be maintained as the maximum enrolment and, in any case,

the financial resources so far guaranteed to the University were inadequate to provide fully for the requirements of 18,900 students.

Two weeks ago the Board of Governors received a letter from the Minister of Education through the Universities Commission, stating that, "It is the view of the Government that the figure (of the ultimate size for The University of Alberta) should not exceed 25,000 students and that the University should now plan accommodation and facilities with this number in mind." This information will be presented to General Faculty Council next Monday and has been referred to the Students' Union and Graduate Students' Association for their consideration. Many of us consider that a decision of this kind was inevitable if prospective students in northern Alberta are to be accommodated in the next four years. The University will, in all probability, reach this maximum in *not more* than four years.

It is therefore necessary to start planning as quickly as possible for the expansion required to meet the new objectives. The Minister of Education also stated that "...recommendations from the Commission on Educational Planning may require another look at the issue in June of 1972..." We believe that some planning for alternate university accommodation must

take place before that date.

Planning at this University begins with academic programs. We may not be able to translate into physical facilities all of the programs we should like to introduce but it is our basic aim to make the approved academic programs the basis of our physical development. I have been most intimately associated with the expansion of graduate programs at the University during the past 12 years, so I shall confine most of my remaining remarks to this area of academic development.

In 1957, when the present Faculty of Graduate Studies was established, the University awarded 47 graduate degrees, only three of which were doctoral degrees. Today, 369 graduate degrees will be awarded, 87 of them PhD's. There were 198 degrees awarded at the last Spring Convocation, bringing the year's total to 567, including 135 PhD's. In 1957, there were just over 200 full-time graduate students registered; this year there are 2,075. The University of Alberta has progressed, in these 12 years, from being a good undergraduate institution to becoming one of the "big five" to copy a term used by the Canadian Association of Graduate Schools. Let me emphasize here that I do not mean only in numbers, because this also applies to the quality of the graduate education offered our students.

H. LOVAT DICKSON (right) author and alumni, received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree. He gave the Convocation Address. At left, the Chancellor, DR. GALBRAITH (flanked by DR. WYMAN and DR. BRADLEY, Chairman of the Board of Governors), confers a degree upon one of the graduands.



Graduate education is specialist education and most universities offer such advanced educational programs in fields that are more restricted than at the undergraduate level. Many of our graduates must go to other universities for graduate programs. Similarly some graduates of other institutions come here because we can offer programs not available to these students at home. Our graduate programs draw students from all over Canada and some of the programs draw students from all over the world.

The reputation of graduate programs at this University has been greatly strengthened by our practice of using an external examiner on each PhD evaluation committee. Nearly all of these examiners come to the University for the final oral examination required at the conclusion of each PhD program. Most of the external examiners are leaders in their fields and their participation in appraising the theses submitted by the doctoral candidates assures everyone concerned that the quality of these theses is kept at a high level. During the past year more than 100 external examiners have visited our campus, and participated in final oral examinations. Many of them have contributed further by acting as consultants to staff members and graduate students, and by giving addresses in their specialties.

Today, former students who have earned graduate degrees at this University serve on the teaching staffs of many Canadian and some American universities, and, perhaps most important of all, on the staffs of universities in developing countries in many parts of the world.

Let me give one example to illustrate the great importance of providing educational opportunities for students from developing countries. A young man from Africa came to this University for a PhD program in History. He was appointed to the staff of his country's university before he received his degree. He advanced in five years from the position of a junior teacher to Assistant Dean and then Dean of his faculty and last June was elected to Parliament. He is one of a very few native members of the university staff who has the qualifications required for senior responsibilities. He is only one of a considerable number of our graduates who have returned home and have immediately been given great responsibility.

During the period September 1, 1968 to August 31, 1969, the Office of the Dean of Graduate Studies received over 12,000 written enquiries from students wishing to carry on graduate programs. About 2,000 of these came from India and of these potential applicants over half were

qualified for admission into programs here. We eventually admitted less than 8 per cent of those who had made enquiries and less than 15 per cent of those who actually applied for admission.

We are frequently questioned concerning the desirability or advisability of admitting foreign students into our graduate programs. It has been argued that we should accept only those foreign students who are fully supported either by their own governments or by the Canadian government through its various assistance programs. Most of us are convinced, however, that we have obligations in this area that arise in two ways. The first is that many Canadians received much of their graduate education in such countries as the United States, Great Britain and France because opportunities for such education in Canada were very limited. We must now repay part of this debt. The second reason we have an obligation to accept foreign students is that Canada must, as a wealthy country, offer its assistance to developing countries by providing educational opportunities to graduate students from these countries. There are a number of programs sponsored by the federal government for this purpose and The University of Alberta has undertaken its share of the Canadian responsibilities in such programs. We also accept a very

small proportion of the best foreign students who apply directly. The life of this University has been greatly enriched by the presence of these students on our campus.

LOVAT DICKSON: 'FORTY YEARS AFTER'

H. LOVAT DICKSON graduated from this University in 1927 and spent almost forty years pursuing his career as a writer and publisher in Britain. Now he has returned to Canada, and at Fall Convocation, November 22, he reflected on his country as he sees it now, forty years after.

I am a literary man and this is a technological age. It was chiefly in this University that I became what I am, under the sharp and derisive tutelage of Professor Broadus, and as a result proved on graduation, without being aware of it, to be a neophyte of that class—the Literary Intellectuals—which Lord Snow, although a literary practitioner himself as well as a scientist, was later to castigate in a famous University address as natural Luddites. Science, Lord Snow affirmed, could do something about hunger and the social condition which literature could not, and industrialization, the fruit of the scientific revolution, was the only hope of man.

My grandfather was born in Nova Scotia in the time of sailing-ships and oil-lamps. The scientific revolution had begun, but it hardly disturbed in his infancy the even tenor which most lives had pursued for hundreds of years. When I graduated from this University in 1927, on the other hand, the Joliot-Curies in Paris were near the point of making a substance artificially radioactive, a discovery which 20 years later, and only 100 years after my grandfather's birth, was to provide the atomic bomb, and face mankind with the alternatives of a richer life or a ghastlier death. From that time on, the Humanities have been in retreat, put to some confusion defending their ancient guardianship of culture, as Science with its resounding and successive triumphs has become more boldly assertive and the world has become more scientifically managed. Nobody of course would deny that it is the scientific spirit which has done nearly everything to relieve the hunger-pains of the immensely increasing human family by establishing the resources that make it theoretically possible at least for every member of the human race to claim his birthright of food, shelter and the material comforts of life. We have had to pay a price for technological advances

in polluted rivers, scarred landscapes, smoke-fouled air, and the rest. And there have been other bills to meet too, paid at some cost to the human spirit. But to go back to the beautiful world of the eighteenth century would mean putting three-quarters of the human race into economic slavery again, and nobody would consider that. This is our world as we have made it, and we must live in it.

But not dumbly accept its deficiencies, nor surrender our spirit to its blandishments. Somewhere, somehow, in improving the human lot, we seem to have lost the secret of serene happiness, and come to believe that it is enough to make men better off, without trying to make them better, which it is the great task of Humanism to try to do. Here in Canada, in this unviolated, protected, enviable land where real hunger and tyranny are unknown, and where justice and equity are accepted without question as the right of everyone who is granted life, it is too easy to forget that to the African in South Africa, to the political prisoner in a labor camp, even to the slum dweller in one of our own industrial cities, these are the golden rewards that life promises, still desperately to be won. While they lag behind, we cannot surge ahead.

What strikes one first on returning home to Canada after a long sojourn in Europe is the almost universal outward appearances of affluence here. There is poverty, of course, but when before inadequate and unlovely shacks we see automobiles standing, and television masts rising from tar-papered roofs, there is no desperate hunger or want in world terms. What we see in Canada is wealth imbalance, luxury and want living cheek by jowl, a proximity as dangerous as gasoline and matches. But this is something that does not take moral conviction to alter, only common sense.

In unity is identity which in a nation is no more than a prideful recognition and acknowledgment of a shared relationship. Shielded in the cocoon provided by affluence and the absence of external threat, our only danger from without the indulgence of our friends, we are perhaps avoiding facing the truth that the divisions and arguments that mark our country at this time have been dealt with by most other nations in the nineteenth century, and our unity is prevented only by ourselves. Of course we have a special problem—two major races representing two quite separate languages and cultures: one subsisting on the memory of an imperial tradition, the other sharp and sensitive

still with the sting of an old defeat. Other ethnic groups have come to join us, complicating the task of unity. Not only do we have to live with the magnetic attraction of a powerful neighbor but with a mutual suspicion of each other's motives, the while we remain uncomfortably yoked by a constitution drawn up when Canada was only half its present size, and which envisaged a continuance of the protective imperial power. Suddenly this has vanished as a page of history has been turned, just when the French-Canadians have been throwing off the paternalism of their religion, and the people of the two main races which make up Canada are brought uneasily face to face with each other.

Listening to the murmur of protesters from Quebec to British Columbia, the revenant might easily suppose that disintegration has already so far advanced that there is little to be done to avert the ultimate collapse of Federation. But we know well enough that this is not so. The real barrier to be overcome is the persuasion of the affections. So many barricades in the world behind which men are the victims of anti-human repressions, it is inconceivable that we can settle this one as to how we who are brothers will live together in our homeland. We *have* to believe in our identity, and the necessity of maintaining it. If Canada is only a convenience, a habitation, a political patchwork quilt that serves well enough to keep us warm, then it is doomed. Loose federations knitted together by nothing more than convenience and habit haven't a chance in the last decades of this century. If Canada is a country as dear to us as the United States is to its citizens or Britain to the British, then we had better hastily address ourselves to a solution of our differences no matter at what cost to personal pride and historical justification. Dreadful only is the silence of non-communication with each other.

More painfully, and more seriously, what strikes one after forty years is the quite noticeable diminishment of the quality that once marked the Canadian on the American continent, a granitic hardness of outline which has been rubbed off in this technological age. There is no denying that our blessing and our curse is our proximity to our rich neighbor. The result of such proximity is good, materially. But while it acts to destroy our separate identity, subduing our different color to the stronger colors of the United States, at the same time it sets us apart from the very real personal struggle in which that vigorous nation is involved.

- So that there is a danger of our becoming the invisible men: North Americans but non-Americans, sharing in the well-being but not in the sweat and anguish of the human advance, neglecting our own myths and subsisting on those of our conquerors who have never fired a shot at us since they overcame their own internal differences, but have conquered us with their ideas and their fantastic power of communicating these to the whole world.

One has the feeling that Canada is at some cross-roads in its history, and that this is coinciding with a fundamental change of direction in human endeavor. Not only here but everywhere in the world at this time two parallel lines of endeavor are running forward into futurity—scientific discovery and human imagination. The Canadian contribution to science is certain to be as great in the future as it has been in the past. But to human imagination...? That must have an inner source from which to draw the power to spring. Scientific discovery, technological advances, increasing wealth and fairer shares for all, are not enough. With all these man is still restless and uneasy. Something is missing which our imaginations hunger for, something that should be found reflected in our literature. One cannot avoid the impression that in these forty years, along with the distinctive marks of the Canadian character, Canadian literature has been showing itself less robust, as the influence of the United States has spread and overlapped our borders. One sees this in the increasingly powerful position of the American publishing companies who now virtually control the Canadian market, to the exclusion of the British, the while our native literature, a tender shoot which needs special care as it sends its delicate roots down into earth drained by a great neighboring tree, has been withering. In literature man finds reflected his dreams and hopes and assuages his sorrows. He cannot do this with borrowed myths; a sense of being cheated of his inheritance, of pretending to something about which he is not basically convinced, will sour his pleasure and constrict his hopes.

The contribution we make as Canadians in the great tidal race of the human imagination flooding towards the future depends upon an inner source which is still here but only dimly glowing in all our media of communication. Everywhere humanity is listening eagerly for the response of its poets and writers to that wonder that consumes it at the fact of its own existence and endurance—that wonder that is the ever-absorbing theme of literature.

Our own poets and writers are nearly silent now because our attention is diverted. We must turn and listen for that response. We must recognize the need for a great affirmation of our Canadian identity, not for chauvinistic reasons, but because man without myth is hollow man, the slave of the machine he has created.

GRADUATE STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION COUNCIL MINUTES

The Graduate Students' Association Council met on November 13, and elected ROBERT NEWELL President of the Association. His term of office will run until March, 1970.

JAN DE JONG was appointed graduate student consultant to the Board of Governors, and a committee was formed to nominate a graduate student to take over the position in January. Applications for this position will be received by the GSA office until November 28.

The GSA Housing Committee reported on the present status of the proposed 600-person graduate student residence. Final approval is being sought for siting on the present location of Athabasca and Assiniboia Halls, with Pembina Hall being renovated and incorporated into the new structure. When this has been settled, an economic feasibility study can be made. The GSA Council has approved a list of general operating procedures for the residence.

GEOLOGICAL FIELD TRIP TO NORWAY

December 15 is the deadline for registering for the 1970 International Geological Field Trip to Norway sponsored by the Department of Extension.

The first field trip of its kind, the trip will provide a unique opportunity to visit classical geological localities in Norway, England, and Wales. ROGER MORTON, Associate Professor of Geology, will conduct the tour with the assistance of GORDON D. WILLIAMS, Associate Professor and Acting Chairman of Geology.

It will leave Edmonton May 10, 1970, and will return May 31, 1970. The fee is \$875, and includes flight reservations, hotel accommodations, and transportation to all points on the itinerary plus maps and mimeographed material. A deposit of \$100 which is non-refundable except due to trip cancellation is required by December 15. The balance of \$775 is payable by March 1, 1970.

Detailed information is available from the Department of Extension at 439-2021, ext. 27.

PEOPLE

Several members of the Department of Elementary Education participated in the Third Invitational Conference on Elementary Education held at the Banff School of Fine Arts October 29 to November 1. They included ALLEN BERGER, M. D. JENKINSON, T. ATKINSON, W. G. CATHCART, W. F. REESE, D. W. R. WILSON, N. M. PURVIS, K. JACKNICKE, J. M. KIRMAN, P. MC FETRIDGE, R. D. ARMSTRONG, J. B. LOMBARD, L. G. WIEDRICK, J. G. WRIGHT, W. D. WILDE, M. A. AFFLECK, J. E. ROBERTSON, E. C. WILSON, L. D. NELSON, and Department Chairman MYER HOROWITZ. Other participants included H. T. COUTTS, Dean of Education; BERNARD CORMAN, Chairman of the Department of Educational Psychology; and WALTER D. NEAL, Vice-President (Planning and Development).

The Conference was attended by some 300 representatives of universities, school systems, provincial governments, teacher associations and trustee associations from across Canada.

R. D. LAURENSEN, Director of Audiovisual Education, Health Sciences Centre, was one of thirty doctors chosen to attend a workshop on "Instructional Resources in Medical Education" at the Centre for the Study of Medical Education, University of Illinois. The major goal of the workshop was to apply instructional technology to the problems of medical education.

J. BOORMAN, M. ELLIS and S. ROBBINS of the Faculty of Physical Education are producing a series of eleven broadcasts for CBC Television—Alberta School Broadcasts entitled "Music and Movement."

These are being shown on Channel 5 from November 14 to May 1, alternate Fridays from 10:15 to 10:30 a.m.

"Sinfonietta," a composition by VIOLET ARCHER, Associate Professor of Music, will be performed in its Manitoba premiere on December 4, by the Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra, conductor Eric Wild. It may be heard on CBC Radio that evening at 11:30 p.m.

D. M. COLLINSON, Assistant Dean of the Faculty of Dentistry, attended the National Symposium on the Dental Curriculum in Chicago, November 12 to 14. The Symposium was sponsored by the American Association of Dental Schools, the Council on Dental Education, and the American Dental Association. The objectives of the meeting were recognizing the need for and familiarization with curricular changes.

R. V. BLACKMORE, Chairman of the Department of Research and Graduate

(Continued on page seven)



POET AND CRITIC '69

A national conference on Canadian poetry was organized by the Departments of English and Romance Languages, November 20 to 22. Among the visitors were (below) poet EARLE BIRNEY, Professor Emeritus of creative writing at the University of British Columbia, and critic CLEMENT MOISAN, who teaches at Laval University.

At left are RICHARD GISHLER as Dr. Ky Ko Ku, NANCY BEATTY as Electra, and CHARLOTTE BLUNT as Psamanthe in WILFRED WATSON'S *Let's Murder Clytemnestra According to the Principles of Marshall McLuhan*. The premiere performance of the play, directed by BERNARD ENGEL, was presented as a part of the Poet and Critic '69 conference.



(Continued from page five)

Studies in the Faculty of Dentistry and N. R. THOMAS, Associate Professor, Department of Dental Basic Sciences, attended the fall meeting of the Medical Research Council in Ottawa, November 12 to 14. Dr. Blackmore attended as a member of the Grant Committee for Microbiology and Infectious Disease and the Grant Committee for Dental Sciences. Dr. Thomas attended as a member of the Fellowships Committee.

The Killam Earth Sciences Group organized a one-day symposium on Space Physics on November 10. This was a tri-university program and more than fifty faculty members and graduate students attended from the Universities of Alberta, Calgary, and Saskatoon.

M. H. HAWKINS, A. A. WARRACK, and D. GRANT DEVINE, Associate Professors and Research Assistant, respectively, in the Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology Department, offered three areas of instruction during the sixth annual Cattlemen's Short Course in Banff, November 24 to 28. Dr. Hawkins spoke on "Wholesale Meat Marketing in Montreal," Dr. Warrack's address concerned "Carter, Benson, and Capital Gains," and Mr. Devine spoke on "Food Retailing in Edmonton." The Short Course was sponsored by the Extension Department, the Faculty of Agriculture, and the Western Stock Growers' Association.

T. A. PETERSEN, Associate Professor, Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, has been invited to attend the two-day Agricultural Outlook Conference in Ottawa, November 24 and 25.

While in Ottawa Professor Petersen will also participate in a meeting of the National Farm Management Committee. The NFMC has been set up by the Canadian Agricultural Services Coordinating Committee, a committee of Deans of Agriculture and Ministers and Deputy Ministers of Departments of Agriculture both at the provincial and federal level. Among other things the National Farm Management Committee acts in an advisory capacity to CANFARM, the new national computerized farm management data system for farmers.

A. H. LAYCOCK of the Department of Geography, presented a paper entitled "Canadian Water for Texas?" at the fifth annual American Water Resources Conference in San Antonio, Texas, October 27 to 30.

At the same meeting Dr. Laycock assumed office as Vice-President and President-Elect of the American Water Resources Association.

On November 16, A. A. WARRACK, Associate

Professor, Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, delivered an address to the Board of Directors of the Alberta Chamber of Commerce on "Rural Problems and Rural Reorganization in Alberta."

VISITORS

MEL WATKINS of the Department of Political Economy at the University of Toronto, one of the participants in the Students' Union Teach-in on the American Domination of Canada, conducted a seminar in the Economics Department on Tuesday, November 25, on the topic "Canada and U.S. Firms."

JULIAN DAVIES of the Department of Biochemistry at the University of Wisconsin conducted a seminar sponsored by the Biochemistry Department on Friday, November 21.

D. W. WILLETT of the Department of Mathematics at the University of Utah addressed the Mathematics Colloquium on November 27.

BOOKS

K. L. GUPTA, Assistant Professor of Economics, recently has had a book, entitled *Aggregation in Economics*, published by Rotterdam University Press.

NOTICES

TRAFFIC CONTROL COURSE

The Department of Extension is sponsoring the Sixth Short Course in Traffic Control, from February 9 to 13, 1970, in Banff.

Among the topics to be discussed by traffic engineers, police, and administrators are traffic laws and traffic problems; traffic capacity and speed studies; accident investigation and analysis; traffic signals; intersection design; and point and intersection control.

The course fee is \$60, plus accommodation at the Banff School of Continuing Education. Further information is available from the Department of Extension.

FILM AND EQUIPMENT USE

The Educational Media Division wishes to inform all film and equipment users that, because of the rapid increase in demands on their services, especially "last minute" requests for immediate delivery, they are no longer able to accept telephone and counter requests on Friday afternoons. Although the office will remain open all day Friday, no telephone or counter orders for deliveries on Friday afternoon or Monday morning will be accepted after 12 noon. The effective date is November 28.

DEPARTMENT OF GERMANIC LANGUAGES

At its meeting on November 19, the Executive Committee of General Faculty Council approved a recommendation that the name of the Department of Germanic Languages and General Linguistics be changed to the Department of Germanic Languages.

AASUA GENERAL MEETING

There will be a general meeting of the academic staff association at 8 p.m. Monday, December 1, in Room PC 126, Physics Building.

The agenda includes consideration of the 1970-71 salary proposals, change of insurance policy, procedures for amending the Faculty Handbook, the Tenure Committee report, and proposed group and home insurance.

BLOOD BANK CONTINUES

The University of Alberta Blood Clinic will continue to operate until the end of the first week in December in the Students' Union Building. Hours of the clinic are from 10 a.m. until 1 p.m. and from 3 p.m. to 5:30 p.m.

Blood stocks at Red Cross House are extremely low, and it is hoped that everyone on campus and members of their families will participate.

ART SHOW AND AUCTION

The Beth Shalom Sisterhood is sponsoring an art show and auction of paintings by noted Canadian artists on Tuesday evening, December 2, at 7 p.m. in the Beth Shalom Synagogue, 11916 Jasper Avenue. Previews of the paintings will be held Sunday, November 30, from 3 to 10 p.m., and Monday, December 1, from 11 a.m. to 10 p.m. Further information may be obtained from MRS. E. SCHLOSS, 433-8837, or MRS. D. PEKARSKY, 488-3091.

PERSONAL NOTICES

Staff members may forward notices to reach the Editor by 9 a.m. the Friday prior to publication. They must be typed, and not exceed 35 words including heading. Advertisements received will be published at the Editor's discretion.

FOR RENT—Furnished one-bedroom basement suite. 9729 - 86 Avenue. Close to bus route. Available December 1. 439-6998.

FOR SALE—75 acres wilderness with creek. One hour west. Good roads. \$30.00 per acre. Also 1963 9-seater Galaxie wagon. Good running order. 434-4406, or 432-4763.

FOR RENT—Partly furnished, four-bedroom house, three blocks from University. Large living room, dining room, kitchen, breakfast nook, and den. Large treed and fenced yard, ideal for children. Available December 1. Local 3585, or 699-3616.

FOR SALE—Champion-sired Siamese kittens. Available December. Local 4628, or 435-1882.

This week and next

Listings of events which may interest University staff members must reach the Editor by 9 a.m. the Friday prior to publication. Written notification is preferred. Compiled by GILLIAN BUTLER, 432-4991.

28 NOVEMBER, FRIDAY

- Blood Donor Clinic* Until 5 December. 10 a.m. - 1 p.m., and 3 p.m. - 5:30 p.m., Monday-Friday, Students' Union Building.
- University Art Gallery* Until 29 November. Eskimo sculpture from the collection of GEORGE SWINTON.
- Studio Theatre* Until 29 November. 8:30 p.m., Monday-Saturday, and 2:30 p.m., Saturday. *Let's Murder Clytemnestra According to the Principles of Marshall McLuhan*. By WILFRED WATSON, directed by BERNARD ENGEL.
- Bears Hockey* 8:30 p.m., Varsity Rink, versus The University of Calgary.
- Student Cinema* 7 and 9 p.m., Students' Union Theatre. *A Fistful of Dollars*. (To confirm film title, phone Students' Union, 432-4271.)

30 NOVEMBER, SUNDAY

- Department of Music Concert* 8:30 p.m., Convocation Hall, Arts Building. CLAUDE KENNESON, Associate Professor of Music, and SYLVIA HUNTER, Administrative Assistant, Department of Music. A program of French music for cello and piano. Composers represented include Couperin, Franck, Faure, and Debussy.

1 DECEMBER, MONDAY

- SUB Art Gallery* Until 20 December. Exhibition of work by three printmakers from British Columbia. Until 20 December. Paintings by NORMAN YATES, Associate Professor of Art.
- Film Society* 8:15 p.m., Jubilee Auditorium. Godard's *Weekend*. France, 1967. Main series. English sub-titles.

Extension Workshop

Until 3 December. The Role of Conflict in Social Change. Registration forms from the Department of Extension.

5 DECEMBER, FRIDAY

- Student Cinema* 7 and 9 p.m., Students' Union Theatre. *Who's Afraid of Virginia Wolf*. (To confirm film title, phone Students' Union, 432-4271.)
- WAA Basketball* 8 p.m., Main Gymnasium, versus the University of Victoria.

6 DECEMBER, SATURDAY

- WAA Basketball* 8 p.m., Main Gymnasium, versus the University of Victoria.

7 DECEMBER, SUNDAY

- University Art Gallery* Until 21 December. An exhibition of prints by Polish artist, MASUO IKEDA. Organized by the Museum of Modern Art, New York.

8 DECEMBER, MONDAY

- Botany Lecture* 4:30 p.m., Room 255, Agriculture Building. CHARLES B. HEISER, JR., Professor of Botany, Indiana University. "The Origin of Cultivated Peppers (*Capsicum*)."
- Film Society* 7:30 p.m., Room TL-11, Henry Marshall Tory Building. *Love Me Tonight*. Director, ROUBEN MAMOULIAN. USA, 1932. *She Done Him Wrong*. USA, 1933. Classic Horror and Comedy Series.

10 DECEMBER, WEDNESDAY

- Department of Music Concert* 4 p.m., Convocation Hall, Arts Building. Christmas program. Department of Music Chorus and the Collegium Musicum.

11 DECEMBER, THURSDAY

- Chamber Music Concert* 8:30 p.m., Convocation Hall, Arts Building. St. Cecilia Chamber Orchestra. Admission is free.

FOLIO
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